WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Bijen Opera House-The Marcotte Paparil's Museum-Broodway and 9th at-Good Opers House A Chid of the State Matthew Howerly's I stire to the street Commercial Dommers Howerly's Nither's Gooden All Matter Matthew Howerly's Stir Av. Theatre-Books Joseph Metropolitan Concert Hatt-Concert W. Ite. b's Theatre-The World, Marines W ndany Phenire-The Lady of Lynns Hallnes.

What is Next to be Done.

To-day both Houses of the Albany Legislature hold joint convention to ballot for two Senators of the United States. In case of failure to make choice between candidates, the ballotting will continue to-morrow and upon successive days, unless at any time, for one reason or another, the Legislature should adjourn, leaving the business undone, in which event it would be optional with the Governor to call a special session for its consideration or let it go over to the next Legislature.

The complications in the case are numerous and peculiar; the bitterness between the Republican factions is intense; the opposition to Mr. Conkling has been growing more formidable under the manipulation of his adversaries; Administration party are not agreed upon candidates; the Democrats have not the strength to win with the nominations made by their caucus, and there is no likelihood of a coalition between the Democracy and either of the Republican factions; the failure of the Republicans to hold a party caucus has broken up the hopes that were built upon discipline; and the influence of Mr. CONKLING with his friends has been weakened in ways that were unexpected. Without the caucus nomination of their party, and with the power and patropage of the Administration against them, Messrs, CONKLING and PLATT have a hard road to travel in trying to get back to the Senate-especially when the weakness of their own ground and the motive of their resignation are taken into account.

The voting in each of the Houses yesterday beclouded the prospects of the fugitive Senators. Mr. CONKLING had but 9 of the 27 Republican votes cast in the Sanand but 26 of the 79 votes cast in the Assembly; so that if things should stand in the same way to-day, his vote will be less than one-third of the Republican strength on joint ballot. But, under the circumstances of the case, the hold sufficient members to prevent an election by the present Legislature, but that remains to be seen.

The anti-Conkling faction had a great abundance of candidates yesterday, and scattered their votes in a complimentary way right and left; but to-day, we presume, their policy will be developed, and their strength put in the way of concentra-

There may be surprises at Albany in this business even more interesting than those that have already taken place. Mr. CONKiar been that of triumph.

Why Go Through the Form of an Election ?

Among the Republican candidates for Mr. CONKLING'S pince is WILLIAM A. WHEELER. But if Mr. WHEELER wants Mr. CONK-LING's sent in the Senate, why does he not simply make an arrangement to be counted in and take it?

In that way he obtained possession of the office of Vice-President, and held it for four years. He was never elected to that office. Then why should be require an election to the Senate?

If Mr. Conkling desires to speak on a sul ject on which he will command universal attention, let him, even at this late day, tell all he knows about HAYES and WHEELER having been counted in.

Probably he would not hear much more of Mr. Wheeler as a candidate for the Senate.

Republican Abuse of Roscoe Conkling.

Only the other day Roscoe Conkling was one of the greatest public figures of the Republican party. He had enemies, as every man must have who acts on his own account in politics, and gives blows as well as takes them; but all Republicans who know the history of their party, felt that he was one of their very foremost men, and did him homage accordingly.

But now he has quarrelled with the President, with the immaculate and virtuous GARFIELD, and as GARFIELD has offices to bestow, it is getting to be fashionable and to be a sort of test of orthodoxy in Republicanism to speak slightingly of Mr. CONKLING, and to tell stories devised to injure his good name. Here, for instance, is the Cleveland Voice, a latterday Republican journal, which now denounces him as " an irritable, vain, selfish, arrogant man, whose sole thought and care is of and for himself." The same paper goes on to tell about the Presidential canvass, when, as is well known, Mr. Conkling saved the Republican cause, a story carefully constructed to belittle him and degrade him

in the public estimation. Before the great meeting at Cleveland, as we are told, Mr. CONSLING went to the Armory to wait for the time to commence the proceedings. A brass ban I welcomed his arrival with music, "The Senator," says the Voice, "paused on the stairs, and with a look of extreme disgust asked, 'Can't that damned noise be stopped? It is very distasteful to me. If there is one thing under Gop's heaven I hate more than another, it is a damned old brass band." And again, according to the same journal, when Mr. Conkling came upon the stage to speak he found before him a low railing covered with flags. "Turning to Dr. Kirchen, he said, 'Can't that damned railing be taken down? The reply was that it was very substantial, and could not be removed without trouble, to which the Senator responded; 'Why in hell don't you build a pen round a man, so that he can just secover the top of it? If there is

Not content with these tidbits of petty gossip, the Voice goes on to narrate that when Mr. Conkling was offered a special know what such trips mean. A party goes in a special car and spends the time drinking, smoking, and telling stories. My strength, and I have no desire to travel

with a lot of smoking, drinking loafers." Now, these anecdotes are no doubt either

Mr. Conkling is not that kind of a man. He may not always be extremely cordial to bores and intruders, but he is habitually polite. Those Republicans who now assail him with such fluency and such epithets, would do well to remember the services he rendered long before the wasps and mesquitoes of the present hour had ever been heard of. He was a distinguished Republican when these gossip and scandal mongers of Cleveland were still wrapped in their swaddling clothes. Besides, if he really spoke and acted as his accusers aver, ought they not to remember what a sacrifice he was making for the Republican party when he stood up to advocate the election of JAMES A. GARFIELD? Could any sensible Republican blame him for having been somewhat irritable under

such difficult circumstances? The only point that possesses any real interest in the story of the Voice is the illustration it affords of the readiness with which low, office-seeking politicians will turn against a powerful genius when they no longer think that they need his help, and he presumes to differ with their head dispenser of public plunder.

How Coercion Works in Ireland.

There is something anomalous and startling in the failure of the Coercion act, now vigorously applied in Ireland, to accomplish the purpose of its framers. For the first time in the history of that country, the power of arbitrary arrest, backed by an imposing exhibition of military force, seems to have no

terror for the people. When Mr. FORSTER's project was mooted at the beginning of the session it was opposed by English Radicals as well as by Home Rulers, not on the ground of probable futility, but of inexpediency alone. Such organs of advanced opinion as the Pull Mall Gazette and the Fortnightly Review declared it impolitic to exasperate the Irish tenantry. and thus defeat the very object of substantive reform, namely, the promotion of tranquillity, confidence, and content. But neither the editor of those journals, Mr. JOHN MORLEY, nor Mr. PARNELL himself. denied that the large powers demanded by the Irish Government would prove effective, that they would bring about a compulsory quietness and order, and insure the smooth working of the laws. Nobody, in fine, ventured to predict that coercion would not coerce.

If experience is worth anything at all as a guide to legislation, all those who witnessed the passage of the Forster bill must have anticipated results precisely contrary to those which have in fact attended its application. Again and again during the last half century analogous measures have been taken, and, however calamitous in their ultiprobability is that desertions from his mate effect upon the temper of the Irish ranks will continue. He may be able to people, they have promptly and completely attained their immediate end. As a rule very few arrests, and sometimes none at all, were requisite; the mere threat of martial law or of arbitrary imprisonment proved sufficient to repress offensive political demonstrations and agrarian disorders. Now, why is it that expectations built upor all these precedents have been frustrated in the present instance? Why is it that now. on the first of June, after the Coercion act has been for months in operation, the Irish people are more lawless and defiant than they were a year ago? LING's course in this struggle has not thus How does it happen that homicide and arson and violent assaults upon constables and process servers are more rife than ever upon the part of the peasantry. while the magistrates, far from being emboldened by military support and the extraordinary powers now vested in the Gov-

ernment, seem panic-stricken and held back

attempt to exercise their functions? The truth is that the Land League has now been proved by its capacity of resistance and cohesion to be an organization which for extent, compactness, and discipline has never been equalled or approached in the history of Ireland.' We should vainly seek a parallel, indeed, in the modern annals of Europe, unless we look for it in that vast network of Jacobin clubs which for a brief period of the French revolution held France in a vise and terrorized the National Assembly. It is noteworthy, too, that lust as the Jacobins became more formidable because more desperate and implacable, after the withdrawal of their old chiefs, so the arrest of DAVITT, DILLON, BRENNAN and scores of others who formely controlled the Land League has brought into prombence a more vehement, daring, uncompromising element. With every week the resistance to eviction grows more reckless and determined, and the time seems drawing near when the constabulary, a detachment of which cannot show itself without incurring a risk of being stoned, will be confessed incapable even of self-protection Then it may require a regiment to enforce the service of a process, and the day of sharp collision between the people and the soldiery, culminating too probably in mas-

sacre, will begin.

heretofore acted on the assumption that the GLADSTONE Government would in no contingency proceed to the worst extremities against it. There has been ground for this assumption, though it may prove ina sequate to restrain the Dublin authorities, who are growing more and more embarrassed and embittered. No candid observer will underrate the moral considerations which forbid the present Cabinet to resort to rifle balls and grapeshot in their effort to coerce the Irish tenantry. Morally, Mr. GLADSTONE is estopped from such extreme measures by his own recognition of the principle for which the Irish peasant is contending-a recognition distinetly made in the Compensation for Dis turbance bill which he sought to pass at the last session. By that bill the Premier virtually declared that Irish tenants ought not to be forced to pay those arrears of rent into which they had fallen owing to disastrous failures of the crops. Since that date, the harvests have been better, and this is the excuse given for not insisting on compensation for listurbance before passing the Coercion act. But although an Irish farmer may be able to pay rent for this year, it does not follow that he is in a position to make good the arrears which accrued during years of suffering and famine. No sooner, however, did Mr. Fonsten's anything especially disgusting to me, it scheme of coercion become a law, than is to be leneed in. " landfords demanded, on penalty of immediate eviction, the payment not only of rent for the current twelvemouth, but of all car and an escort of some of the best-known arrears. It was such demands as these, to members of the Business Men's Club, he res - whose enforcement Mr. Forster ient his joined: "Such a plan is particularly diss extraordinary powers, that inflamed so tasteful to me. I have no desire to go florcely the passions of the Irish people, and to Cincinnati with a junketing party, I helped the Land League to maintain and

even fortify its organization. It seems to us that the Coercion act has placed the GLADSTONE Government in a health is poor, and I must husband my predicament from which escape without grave discredit is impossible. A resort un der any circumstances to wholesale bloodshed and butchery would almost certainly gross invention or gross exaggeration. alienate the mass of English Radicals. To

abandon, on the other hand, all resolute attempts to execute existing laws in Ireland during the discussion of the Land bill would expose the Cabinet to the indignant reproaches not only of the Conservatives and old Whigs, but of such Liberals as sanction the course pursued by Mr. Forster.

Cotton During the Last Thirty Years. During the last fifteen years of slavery the South raised 46,675,591 bales of cotton. During the first fifteen years under freedom, that is, from 1865 up to 1880, the number of

les produced was 56,438,335. We see, therefore, that nearly ten million more bales of cotton were raised under freedom than under slavery. And the increase during the last fifteen years would doubtless have been greater if the Southern States had not so long been kept in social and political turmoil by the corrupt gangs who got control of their government. Even in spite of this, however, the South began to produce more cotton than ever before within five years after the war; and when they were at last left to manage their own affairs without outside interference, the crops exceeded, on the average, those of the richest previous period by one-third.

That is shown by the following figures, which give the production during the last five years of slavery, when the yield was unexampled in its aggregate, and during each five years since slavery was abolished: Prom 1856-7 to 1860-1 Trom 1865-8 to 1869-70 From 1875-1 to 1874-5 From 1875-6 to 1879-80

The rapid increase in the production since 1869 is likely to be far exceeded during the coming five years. The crop for 1880-1 will probably reach 6,250,000 bales, about onethird more than the great crop of 1860-1, the most magnificent raised under slavery. If the yearly average for the period from 1881 to 1885 shall be equal to that, the aggregate quantity will be over 31,000,000 bales, or twothirds more than the total for the five years from 1856 to 1860. The probability is that the production will be much greater than that,

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, who is our authority for the foregoing floures, computes that the excess of cotton raised during the fifteen years under freedom over the fifteen years under slavery-9,762,744 bales-has been worth in gold over \$650,000,000. If we add this year's crop, the excess of free over slave labor will be nearly 14,000,000 bales, worth in gold at least \$800,000,000. The South, therefore, has clearly raised enough more cotton than it produced in the most prosperous period before the war to largely pay for its ablunder. The sum of \$75,000 may, perhaps, losses in the attempt at secession. It is finding it far more profitable to hire labor than to own it.

The reduction in freight charges, also, will soon be telling as greatly in favor of the Southern planter as of the Northern farmer. The consolidation of Southern railroads has begun, and in consequence the cost of transportation between North and South will be reduced at least one-half. The saving in freights will then amount to many millions of dollars annually.

Still Sticking to the Third Term.

Our midnight telegram from Albany on Monday contained the following statement: "Senator Congling said to night that this was not a Scht for the offices, but was an attempt on the part of his enemies to prevent his setting control of the delegation to the National Convention in 1882."

If this is correct, then the reasons for Mr. Conkling's defeat are of the very first importance. In no other way could be state the case so strongly against himself.

Mr. Conkling's control of the delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1884 means a renewed attempt to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term—the first step by the consciousness of impotence, from the toward empire.

If the Republican party wishes to sink never to rise again, let it wed itself to CONSLING'S and GRANT'S idea of a third term.

And what is GRANT hurrying home from Mexico to help Conkling for now? Simply and solely to promote his own nomination and election to a third term, with the chance of having it lengthened for life, and made hereditary.

Let nothing but defeat and dishonor cover every third-term movement forever!

We do not often take the trouble to correct the little jocosities of our esteemed contemporaries of the rural press, but the following paragraph from the St. Louis Post-Disputch is, perhaps, worth a moment's delay:

There are indications that Mr. Dasa of The Sendoes directed the coming of N. Schicke to New York city as girl from the goes. In point or fact, we supercitian r basa is similarly jections of the Anglo-derman city.

These remarks, let us say, are pervaded by mistake. If we had the ability to be jenious of anybody, it would u t be of a man, however smart in point of talents or however pretentions in his philosophy, who had made himself accessory to such unpardopable villainy as the ounting in of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES as President when SAMUEL J. TILDEN and been elected.

The Legislature has passed a street cleaning bill. It gives us no hope that our streets will be cleaned, but it keeps the spoils in the control of the Republicans. We imagine that the Land League has

But which sort of Republicans are to enjoy the plunder? Will it be the Connerso men or the GARFIELD men who will get places and pay under this new law?

The accident of Monday near Trenton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which two passengers were killed and many injured, is the more worthy of Investigation from the fact that the misplaced switch which caused it is said to have been a self-closing one, of a sort which has hitherto been largely relied upon to offset any chance negligence of switch tenders, The switchman was not to be found immedistely after the accident, and this fact, together with the peculiar construction of the switch, gave rise to a rumor that it had been tampered with. The same switches are used in many places, and it is a matter of public importance that the real cause of the accident should be ascertained.

ROBERTSON SMITH is a young man who has the name of knowing more about the Hebrewlanguage and literature than any other contemporary Presbyterian. His studies have forced him to certain conclusions as to the authorship, date, and comparative value of sundry parts of the Old Testament, and these conclusions he has thought it his duty to com municate to the English-rending public. For this he has been taken sharply to task by his brethren of the Free Church of Scotland; and an opportunity is now afforded to some enterprising American college to secure a first-class

To-day the annual Derby race, about which the British newspapers have been talking for the last two or three months, is to be run at Epsom. It has a special interest for Americans from the fact that this year two horses from this side of the ocean, Iroquois and Don Fulano, are among the list from which the winners are generally expected to come, But they have swift competitors in Peregrine, Geologist, St. Louis, Cameliard, and one or two others. The winners for the last ten years have en Favonius, Cremorne, Doncaster, George Frederick, Galopia, Kisber, Silvio, Setton, Sir levys, and Bend Or. Both the French and the Hungarians have succeeded in the last sixteen years in carrying off the Dorby Stakes, which before that time were considered beyond foreign reach. It remains to be seen whether the American stables are yet prepared to follow their example. Percgrine still held his place

yesterday as a very strong favorite in the betting, as he has been all along. Iroquois probable gains a considerable advantage in having secured ABCHER as his jockey for to-day.

The Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD of Albany has been accused of offering a Congling prayer at he opening of the session of the Assembly, Monday night; but this interpretation seems to be due to his known Conkling proclivities rather than to any direct electioneering language in the alleged prayer itself. Certainly the phrase "selfishness and hatred are motives which prompt human action, alas, too often " might apply as well to the two ex-Senators as to BLAINE and GARFIELD. "Love of position or place may sever weak men from their integrity and honor" was not necessarily a remark to the Divine Being about the flank movement attributed to Gov. Connell. The words " may neither organized menace nor fear of personal loss lead any man to hatray his selfrespect or barter his honor" have as much a Half Breed as a Stalwart ring. In fact, the only possible Conkling argument in the prayer is the following:

"If in any way the honor of this State has been flected by the falseness or folly or any man, we pray note that it may, by the wisdom of this Legislature, be safe to assert its dignity to this country and its representatives."

Even this language bedges so cautiously that the Albany divine can hardly be accused with fairness of injecting a speech for CONKLING into his supplication to Heaven.

All Americans worthy of the name welcome Decoration Day year by year, and hope that it will continue to be remembered and honored to the end of time. But some of them are beginning to ask whether it is essential to the due observance of the day that young men be longing to militia regiments should be exposed against their will to the perils of sunstroke.

Gloucester and one or two other neighporing fishing towns will be rejoiced to learn that the Fortune Bay dispute has been settled by Great Britain's agreeing to pay \$75,000 as indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. Mr. Evants might long ago, it is thought, have had this amount, but he refused to subscribe to a receipt in full of all demands. Mr. BLAINE, however, is too auxious to get the feather of a settlement, with some pecuniary damages, in his cap, to object to this stipula No doubt, also, the original claim of \$103,000 was a little exaggerated, in order to form the basis of a trade or mutual concession. The whole difficulty arose in the Canadian construction of the treaty of Washington in regard to the waters from which American fishermen were to be excluded. The Canadians thought that the Americans whose boats they attacked and destroyed were found within the line of treaty prohibition; but there they made prove a small sop of consolation for the enormous fish bill of five and a half millions which the Canadians collected from us not long ago.

The Only Present Use of the Republican Party-Spolls,

From the Spiritudeld Republican. What are the merits of the Republican party to-day? What does the organization really tend to ac-complish?

In the Republican party are associated by tradition and habit the larger element of the intelligent and viru-ous classes throughout the North. It is the party which saved the Union, freed the slave, and made him a citizen. Its name ami watchwords are yet powerful to rouse an enthusiasm fed from the most sacied memories of the nation's hereig period. These are all matters of fact, and it is these, rather than any definite principles as to future action, that yearly raily to the support of the party ticket a multitude strong in numbers and stronger in character, when weighed against their opponents. But from these memories, this sentiment, this loyalty to the Republican cause, what is the outcome! To what end i little, among a certain set of men. That is the one real practical, definite end sought and attained by the Repub-

heat organization as it exists to day.

The Republican voters of the country sent Mr. Garfield to the White House, and now he is there, what is Mr. Garffeld a wain occupation and care? It is the purce allies bays into the White House and the Capitol. The Republicans of New York sent Mr. Conking to the Senate, and what has been his concern there? To see that his frients were taken care of by collectorships,

costmusterships, surveyorships, that they in turn min take care of Mr. Conking's interests at caucuses and nate, and what has Mr. Dawes been doing! Leading his party for months in a squatter, nominally against "revolution," practically for two or three petty effices, with a swarm of petter offices attached, all to promote

a coalition in Vi.g.nia, which shall win and parcel out to local speak, and in turn strengthen the hands of the office distributing machine at Washington. Why sees the President appears Subertson Collector of New York? That he may replace the friends of Conk-ling by friends of Gaineld and Blaine in cierkships and gaugerships. How are the virtuous independents at Al-

sany institred and strengthened in their oproving against Conkling? By free promise of Federal offices.

The transaction of the public business is mercly the in-ident in routies, the chief marter is the distribution of profit and employeest to A. B. and C.-let us say to A. the enutor, R the Collector, and C, the star route or. A cots B appointed to office, B runs the caucus, and

contributes the tunds.

Just now there is a hitch in the machine, and the Star coule man is cooring to grie". It is hard on him, he pand in liberally in the last campaign at a not from Mr. Gar-field, it was Dirsey, the contractor's triend and partner, sho turned the fight in Indiana, the pivotal State, the outractor deserves well of his party. But, by a queer name, a man was let into the Cabinet who treats the blic bus uess us his first consideration; and he is raking the Star route contractor sucke for it. " Never mind!" mutters the agricered individual, "wait nil Congress meets and my representative is heard from:" by should not his representative take care of him unicas public opinion pets too hot for it to be safe? It all hancs together. It public office is the legitimate spoil of party, why not the public purse?

Sodom and Gomerrah and New York.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: As a travelling (not a tramp) printer, I have visited many cities and towns throughout the country, and have mixed with various kinds of society. As one result of my observational have no heating; in proclaiming New York that; or ion of it known as down town, at least -the wick edest gity on the continent. The mouthurs of 'Frisco are act, they are respectable critizens judged by the standard

of the latter.

The two most besetting sins here appear to me to be extent that is horrible. Passing along the crowded streets one lies a bardly any conversation, on the most ordinary topic even, that is not freely and rediscriminate-by interiorical with terrible eaths and biacottomy, regard. less of the presence of others, make or broads. Von run hear it issuing from the tips of beary headed out sinners. with one foot nearly in the grave, as well as trops this dren playing in the streets, who have no idea of the import of the learnil expressions they use.

If Sodom and Competate were destroyed on account of heir wickedness, it is one of those previously make my cries of Divine Providence that New York has not long since been raged to the ground. In my native city man, nore) profamily on the streets is points table by flow. If a similar law were faithinly carried out in New York, what an immense revenue would accrue to the city. You would soon have money enough to keep your streets City Hall into the bay and build a new one. The only redecruing feature about New York is the last that if his what I consider the model newspaper of the world-Tax NONTABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir | Dr. Schaff's Sence at Pittsburgh was even worse than Mr. Krian began. He began his discourse as bollows: "Labrec-our attention to that parton of the Word of God consized in the Second E, istle of Paul to Timothy The raind frapter, the sixteenth and seventeenth verses." They don, which does not contain his text, but something else

the O.A. Te-rament in Hebrew and the New Testament a tiree's were immediately inspired of God, and by His-Marcare and providence were kept pure in all ages. and are authorite."

18 and 19 Schaff therefore, indictable for heroey in asserting that to be the "Word at Got" which is not." When our besides are think what is to been me of annite middle (1) interacts? Are we are to "Itali into the difficult that in a woodercall year less." Schaff Schaff.

Enribquake in Canada.

Quebec, May 31.-A heavy shock of earthase was left at Les Fhoulemonts, Marray Bay, an sier, Quellec, at an early hour this morning. No daily was done.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN IN OHIO. | GARFIELD RESPONSIBLE, NOT BLAINE.

The Effect of Garfield's Action on the Ohio Stalwarts - Charley Foster's Prospects— John Sherman on the Treasury Irregulari-ties, and Binine's Connection with the Star Routes. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- In the current-if here be one-of general affairs there are cartain counter-currents, pools, eddies, and so on

Governor of Ohio. More exactly, perhaps, it may be stated thus: Garfield wants to make sure Onio goes Republican next fall, and believes Foster is the man to lead. Foster is naturally rather fond of the thing, but don't want to make the trial unless success is assured. For this the support of the Stalwarts is essential. They are not many, but enough to defeat him if they try. They don't care so much about Foster as Garfield. They might influence the former, but not the latter, as things are going. Foster has for a considerable time been feeding the Stalwarts taffy for policy sake. He has likewise, with a certain degree of sincerity. but poor success, been doing his best to have Garfield understand that the fatal blows will be by Stalwarts, and on his head and his Administration. But for Blaine, Garfield would so see and act. He does see, but Blaine won't let him act; whereat Foster denounces Blaine. Hence

more significant than the current itself.

the coldness. Foster continually tells Garfield the truth that any child should see, to wit: That all the necossities are with himself; that every foe he makes is another added to the force of the en emy. A few thousand Stalwarts in Ohio will turn the scale, with similar results wherever a trial takes place, and the certain prospect, if he pursues the present course, of losing the House of Representatives, with infinite trouble incident to being in the minority, besides the bitterness he is creating against himself. Garfield sees and concedes these things; but Blaine, with his work of rewards and punishments yet incomplete, drives him shead, whereat again,

Foster uses bad language. Blains knows Foster is right viewed from any standpoint that regards Garfield's interest. The labor of holding the Disciple up to the line of Blaine's revenges is great. The Secretary-President don't care how Ohio goes; is as indifferent to the House of Representatives as he is to the loss of the Senste; enjoys the breaking up of old friendships by Garfield, and is as happy as the devil in a gale of wind over the wreck of the Administration in the first quarter of its existence.

The conundrum that racks the brain of Garfield is, how to rotain Staiwart support for the carrying of Ohio. It's Charley Foster's mission to find out. It is a fact understood by only a few that Garfield has been more than once willing to capitulate to save Ohio. To complish his purpose it is every day growing more and more difficult, things are drifting so far away. In other words, Conkling's overthrow is a very Pandora's box to Garfield and the Administration. Foster went to see Conkling in New York

about it. Robertson's emissary here vesterday was told to go slow-that's the word he carried back to Albany. The cost of Robertson's confirmation is looming up big. Garffeld didn't count it when he started out. He never suspected how the shoe might get on the other foot. There are plenty of Stalwarts everywhere, who, not perceiving how they can help Conking in the present fight, do see how they can help kill his foes, commencing with Ohio, the loss of which Garfield will feel most. A moderate knowledge of motives in politics will teach any one that so far as Stalwarts are concerned toward Garfield, "it wouldn't take much to break you and ye'r bar." Already they are more than willing, Of course spois will hold some, the hope of better things by him will restrain others; but the greater part are ready to deal the killing blow. It's what Bisine meant, no doubt. It's what Garfield, had be possessed ordinary pointies al sagacity, would have foreseen. It's what he now dreads and wants to prevent, and would but for Bisine. He never counted the cost. He is realizing what it may be.

The more the shallow-pated organ grinders in New York prate about Garfield being boss of his Administration, the more the Stalwars—the 306, proud to call themselves the Old Guard—will be brought up to the issue. "Smash the boss!" is becoming the word now. At the fine things Garfield may utter of fidelity, and so on, and all the solding of his organ will make no difference. And smash it's going to be, commencing in Ohio, if Garfield keeps on, perhaps in spite of everything. I am not so ceriain that it could be prevented now. foot. There are plenty of Stalwarts everywhere

and so on, and all the scolding of his organ will make no difference. And smash it's going to be, commencing in Ohio, if Garfield keeps on, berhaps in spite of everything. I am not so carrain that it could be prevented now.

It is interesting to note how self-circulating is the worl of retaination going round among Salwarts. Conkling may go down at Abany, our Garfield will fail on maby a fleid. He has four years to run, "It he don't wish he had never been born," said a Stalwart from the Reserve. "I'll give you my head for a rat-hole stuffer. We elected him, He has turned on us. Now wait and see. It won't belong," "I think I see Charley Foster elected Governor while Garfield is beating our brains out," said an I see Charley Foster elected Governor while tharfield is beating our brains out," said another. "If we can't make we can break, on sufficient prevocation," said the third; and the fourth added: "I like Charley Foster well enough to see him through, but it will be Garfield, not Foster, the verdict will be drawn over, Foster must pay for keeping bad company, There's time yet, perhaps, if Garfield only would, to save himself and Foster. But there's Blaine, and so here goes!" And the speaker made a motion distinctly likustrative of the idea of hitting hard.

made a motion distinctly litustrative of the idea of hitting hard.

These things may be useful to remember in view of the nearness of the Ohio Convention. Garfield's trouble will then be just commencing and limine powerless to save, while Conking's friends are growing in will, if not in numbers, every day.

tre n is are growing in will, if not in numbers, every day.

I met a John Sherman man. He was in a state of mind not easy to describe. He had just seen the Senator, and the Senator had just been reading what the papers were saying about Treasury Department irregularities, including the things his new house had on it at public expense. If ever there was a man just mad it was John. I was known him above twenty-fire years, but never saw him so furious before Wint the Garfield Administration means I don't understand. So far it's done nothing but smut Hayes's Administration, and it's about made out, I suppose, that every member of his Cabinet ought to be in the penitentiary. I don't see it's done much else yet. I suppose there were some irregularities, as there always are, but Garfield, after cheating me at Chicago, seems to think he must make me out a thick when Secretary of the Treasury. Ton'ts what honest John said, and I'm thinking he it make it holter for Garfield yet than any piace spoken of in the new version.

If hotter for Garfield yet than any piace spoken of in the new version.

This friend of John Sherman had a load on his heart. He was aimest ready to explode from the desire to unship it. I fell you, said he. John was the most cheated man of them all at Chicago. You know how he paid the inst two thouseand the other day that went to nominate Garfield. Fester cheated him, went over to Garfield, and made Sherman pay the expense. Garfield was a candidate himself while professing to be Sherman's friend. I tool the Reserve man I knew all about that story, but don't know how much truth there was in it. pense. Garffold was a candidate himself while professing to be Sherman's friend." I tool the Reserve man I knew all about that story, but didn't know how much truth there was in it. Truth'! exclaimed het? "It's all true. Bateman will tell you so. See Bateman and he'll give you the particulars. Now Garffeld wants to shut up Bateman with an office. He's offered him Solicitor of the Treasury, but he wouldn't take it. No. as I was saving. John Sherman get sold the worst I ever knew a man. He thought he had Ontosoid, but Garffeld and Foster brue-expeed him in the delegation. If their game of chat had nominated some one eise than Garffeld—say Edmunds. Washburne, or this old chap up in the Trensury. Wudom—it wouldn't have been so bad; but they took Garffeld, and you see what a moss ho's making of it. The Senator told me vesterday he hoped Conking would come back to give Garffeld what he deserved. By the way, did you know Sherman would have voted against Robertson's confirmation if Conking had remained to make the fight? It's a fact, and you may count on John Sherman right from that standboint in notice. It stoks in his crop had this doing nothing but trying to make out Haves's Administration guilty of nearly everything but in general, and John Sherman in particular a soundrel. When you look at it, and John to me in New York the other day, 'that's all that's got into Garffeld's head, as though he meant to get even with the world on account of his own salary grab and De Gelyer stasis. That's what John said, and you may know he must be powerfully mail to have said that. This what John said and you may know he must be powerfully mail to have said that. This what John said and you find the leaves of the last seem years that Bane on the leaves of the had been over to New York with the ex-Secretary, and knew his feelings perfectly and to yok had been over to New York with the ex-Secretary, and knew his feelings perfectly and to yok had been over to New York with the ex-Secretary, and knew his feelings for delegates provingin

The devoted friend of the ex-Secretary con-cluded by remarking, solomnly and serrowful-ly, that Sherman would not be heard from much in the Senate as the enampion of the Garfield Administration, and as much as anything on account of the way the members of the Hayes Administration were being pursued.

Administration were being pursued.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-Recent developments make it certain that the general belief of Biaine's responsibility for the appointment of Robertson, and for the policy which has divided the Republican party into two hostile camps, is entirely erroneous. It can be stated distingly and unequivocally upon the best authority, that Garfield alone is the author of the quarrel which now rages so flercely at Albany, and is For instance: Foster wants to be redlected likely to extend to every Northern State.

Garfield started out with the idea of pleasing both factions in New York, and of harmonizing their discords by such a distribution of the patronage as would recognize each as being entitled to consideration. Acting upon this sentimental idea, he nominated Marsha's and District Attorneys assumed to be peculiar friends of Conkling, without in any way consulting his wishes in that respect; and upon the beels of these nominations he sent in the name of Robertson as an offset, and, as is claimed for him, by way of equalizing the favor extended to the Stalwarts. Neither of these acts was made matter of conference in Cabinet, and every member of it has disclaimed having had any knowledge of such an intention until the facts in both cases became public. It was the act of a weak man, overcome by the

possession of power, intending to show his authority and his independence of counsel. A strong man would have sought advice in making the most important appointment with-

making the most important appointment within his gift; and the assertion may be ventured that the Collectorship of New York has not been disposed of in fifty years without full and anxious deliberation, especially since it has become an important factor in the politics of the greatest State.

If there was no better reason in the Perublican party claimed serious thought from an Administration just starting out, and interested first of all in having the united support of its own political friends. The President deinded himself with the belief that in parcelling out the offices in the way which was adopted, he was playing one faction off against the other, securing the good will of both, and at the same time he was making an impression on the country, not only as a master of strategy, but as a bolt leader, canable of Jacksonian deeds.

Biaine has not only had to bear the burden of these foolish acts, but he has been forced into silence, because any explanation which might relieve himself would necessarily reflect upon his chief. And since the results of the rash experiment have been unfortunate, Garfield his not been at all anxious to save his Secretary from discredit, or to assume any text of a responsibility for which he is directly and exclusively answerable.

sponsibility for which he is directly and exclusively answerable.

No explaintion that can now be made, however omphatic and truthful it may be, will change an opinion, which has become fixed in the public mind, that the old revalry between Blaine and Conking was at the bottom of all this business in New York. It seemed natural that the Secretary should take the opportunity to cut the comb of the Senator, and his methods as a politician sanctioned the belief that he would improve it.

In truth and without reserve, Blaine had no part nor lot in the appointments for New York

In truth and without reserve, the part nor lot in the appointments for New York on either side, and he had no knowledge of them until they were public property. This fast has been made clear to some of the most trusted friends of Grant and Conkling, and wents are not unlikely to happen which will ully satisfy the country on this point. Besides being tongue-tied, Blaine occupies a

most unpleasant position, which is daily coming more and more irksome. I charged, and the charge is generally acceas true, that he absolutely controls the action the President. The constant reaction of the cry irrulates Gardled, the flore so because, invented the policy in New York and execut it in order to teach his Cabinet that he mount be master of the situation, and that the Pre-

the master of the situation, and that the President was all-powerful.

It grates upon the ear of Garfield, who is conscious of his own weakness to be told day by day that he is in the leading strings of his Secretary of State, and is only a subordinate, while officially wielding the Executive authority. Distrust is bred by this irritation, and when that has once entered the mind of a trimming politician, the most latimate relations of the past cannot prevent discord and a break, an expectation of annot prevent discord and a break-up scorner later. The present Cabinet cannot endure it has no conesion, and is a piece of patchwork brown hastily together after several states had

A remarkable sun spot, which with slight telescopic aid is resolved into a congeries of spots of all shapes and sizes, is now visible not far from the sun's equator. The easiest and safest way to view it, where exact definition of details is not required, is to throw the image of the sun from the eyepiece of the telescope upon the ceiling of a darkened room by means of a prism, or upon a white screen piaced back of the eyepiece. In the latter case no prism is needed, and a good spyglass will suffice to show the spot if well steadled. When the great spot is thrown upon the ceiling, its slow forward | mayement and the trailing strings of small spots and faculty surroup spots and faculty surrounding it make it re-semble a gigantic insect, with logs and antenna of cutlandist proportions. Under close to escopic scruttny with high powers, its structure is so complex as almost to dely sketching. The tremendous energy of the forces at work may be

equally enormous distances. How Jefferson Davis Took the News. From the Phrindelphra Tones.

After my hot baste from Appropriated 1 and binnitty, such its attivity to construct the result were, but as some as I received banyale, who have well been a such as a such that the Confederacy. Gen Walker had me to the borse where Davis was disting. It had a seat he and the President and took a seat beside my term of the President and took a seat beside my term of the Confederacy in the Con thus seated President Davis again bowed his head to me as a signal for me to proceed. I then, to as a, w words as possible, gave him a full statement of the information I had obtained of heat. Le's surrendor, words dong a gather-tont or must confer that we have and words dong a gather-tont or must confer that we have

had obtained of hen. Let's surrender.

During my recital of this information President Davis rested has ellow on the side of the sofa and kept his hand

—According to a Parlia monthly paper just rested investions on the side of the sofa and kept his hand in the side of this brow, lettering with the predominant attention, but uttering not a worst action of some there is a continuous as elected on the region of the regi

not tasted food since leaving Mr. Payre's that morning at similes, and had ridden over fifty mines since.

"Then," said President Davis to me work in, Cable lain, and take some bread and meat with me." As it said this he areas from his year on the some. I dust now the clear of the property morning of values of him for the provision, and y dowed him as he led the way to the disner table. On entering the during room I found seated at table a number of gentlemen who were members of the Presidents and his form of the control of the control of the control of the control of the provision of the control of the control of the provision of the control of the control of the presidents of the control of the contr words possible, and took no other part in the conversa-

tack to the reception from where we remaind too.

Walker, who had been waiting or me. We instruct our scales in the congress of the me and make the me and from President Pavis turned to me and make the mead cuteful and special impriries temetring the mosel had brong bland special impriries temetring the mosel had brong bland and after the wildest too waiting the mosel had brong bland and after the wildest.

The subtries of the Ambassaphus and

ready to close the interview. I arrose to leave, in this in Walker also. As I was taking leave of thin I and the President if there is anything further I can do to serve you, please command not. As I out the All section in the All setting to exist you have not been setting to exist you are not been setting to exist you are not been setting to exist you are not any the exist of the All setting to be but to work to work it passes on a not feet. With this we shoulk family and Gen. Water and I set the All setting the area of I saw him to more.

That might at half past 10 or lock will the Considerate of the All setting the All setting the area of the All setting the All setting the area of the All setting the All s officials but Danyille, exting the archives of the travers of the order of the day of the war of the travers of

A Boundarie Princess in Paris.

The Princess Mathilde gave a source at her

SUNDEAMS.

Mrs. Mackey is known in Paris as "the Agitation is said to be increasing in

and the Christians are forming themselve ods-a customary preparation for in--The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's first leyone in Nashville, Tenn., last week was so slim that e removed to secture in that city on the following night

The Indianapolis Medical Journal says that the dra railroad built west of the A legbanies was the fractition miles between Frankfort and Lexington, ive countries in Indians are untouched by

A street parade by a circus at Newark, file, presented more than the advertised attractions. Madam Mashier, the four-horse character, threaten -How many people who benefit by cin-

ona know that it persits name from Anade O counters or Chinchen, who in 1040 brought with her to -Mile, Sarah Bernhardt arrived at Havre on Monday, May 16, from the United States. A French newspaper states that the whole city was on

foot, and more than 30,000 people lined the pier and the -The pearl fisheries on the Ceylon coast, after many years of failure, have this season yielded very large returns. The share of Government sime; estimated at £15,000, being the highest amount

since 1814. No specially fine pearls have been found the largest was valued at £0. -The Bayarian elections, to take place early in June, are exerting much interest. Although sever tenths of the people are Roman Cathobes, a Cath olic majority in the Chambers is not a certainty by any cans, in consequence of the antagonism of the mod

erate and the extreme Catholics. -There are four subventioned theatres in the French capital. The Opera receives a subsity of \$160,000; the Theatre Francis, \$40,000; the Office \$20,000 and the Overa Commune \$30,000. In spite of the autocommon the Opera last year made a not loss o about \$3,000, on an expenditure of \$830,000. The Theatre Francis spent \$250,000, and with the subvention contrived to make both ends meet.

... The valuation list for the present year shows that the city o Landon, with its fixed area or on square mile, has increased in value during the last five years more rapplly than the whole of the rest of the m ing the last five years from five unificous to five and a half unilipous, or nearly seventeen per cent.

-Bull fighting in Mexico, as described by various newspaper orrespondents now in that country is fully as spirit, and sale as the exhibition of the sport given in this city last summer. The bulls are tor mouted a while by men who are provided with hand places of retreat, and finally stabled to death, w being given balf a chance to detend themselves. There is no fighting, in fact, but simply a wanton butchery.

-A spirited and fastidious Ottawa girl timed to be married, though the guests were use bled and the brid groom waiting because the train her dress did not hang properly. Expostulation was a vain. She said that she had put a great amount. thought and money into the garment, and it would be independ and industry into the garden when conscious that it was not a success. The weedling was postponed a week -Graft lounged into a Chicago barroom and cauled for a just of whishey, which was given to bus

Hawsy. He poured the liquor back into the mean

and drame it willout peneing to take breath. A startled by stander commented on the size of the drink, Graft only hundrance to dranaung a quart more was that he breased the money to pay for it. That difficult -It has been usual for travelling dramatic companies to demand disper cent of the receipts and semetimes as order as 70, leaving the local theat manager the rest for his share, out or which he pay rent, advertising, and the wages of such employees as stage hands, ushers, and don'seepers. The commands

turnish the gutertainment complete, with street pos-ers and special scenery. Western managers have united -Sir Edward Thornton has been nearly four teen years Ambassator to this country from England, but during that time has never, save on one or two sees. sions, and those non-political, spoken in public Lord Lyons, during his Ambassadorial term, never spoke, has ing made it a principle not to do so. Lord Sapier, on the other hand, who preceded Lord Lyons, was very food o

indularing in that dangerous recreation, being a very good after dinner speaker. Sir Henry Bulwer, while in the country, also made some very happy speeches.

—A pradseworthy Step was taken by Lord Robert Montagn in London the other day by presenting a man benned Gray for obtaining a saturation in his service as butler by means of a false character. The prisoner autoced a man to represent himself to be properly an excellent character, and as to admit, he was a tectotaler. Where, shortly after Lord Rose found Gray drunk while serving at table Capt James, and learned that that gentleman had been

dead for some mouths. -The old places of summer resort have teen put in order for success and many new ones are ready for a share of the produced limiters. The table defers is toward the monutains and lakes. The Catalog are taid of troubs and housing houses, and to are the Tamosand Islands of the St. Lawrence, while compare to the Allers of the Allers of the Allers. a co-perative plan are a novel teature of the affect dacks. Newport has several new cottages, and long Bratish about fifty, but to their has gained in horizont last year. At Surateza there is a range of to the last aid.

new pavilious over some of the springs. -Among the most agreeable traits of the prosent the sant car's character are his great simpling and binmitt, such his attricts to conside the beliefs

MINISTER PRINCIPALITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PURwhile applicitly.

When he had gotten through questioning me and seemed.

When he had gotten through questioning me and seemed.

Of Fig. 270 All the Analysis of

- The heraldicerre and the end at the sales

If you have a worrying could or any line or throat troube, use allowed the first and be at was the matter. No charte and the period with what may prove to be a dangerous court under the determinent of a gray script. Even the class said under the determinent of the determinent of the shield in sirver.